

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,
Received up to 8th November, 1881.

POLITICAL.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 5th November says that it has repeatedly said that the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan should now adopt a policy which should win for him the good will of all the classes of the people in Afghanistan. But the news received from Kandahar shows that he has not yet paid much attention to this matter. The Ghilzais have greatly oppressed the Duranis in Kandahar. True there is old enmity between them and the latter assisted Aiyub Khan, but still it did not become the dignity of the Amir to allow the Duranis to be ill-treated by the Ghilzais. Moreover, it would not be wise on his part to displease any class of the community. All danger to his rule is not yet past. Aiyub Khan has fled from Afghanistan, but he has not given up the intention of re-entering it. The Amir had acted very unwisely in destroying the houses at Kandahar of Sher Ali Khan, the ex-Wali. Even if he bore a grudge to the ex-Wali, he

Circulation,
715 copies.

should not have done this, because the ex-Wali was a faithful ally of the British Government.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 1st November says that it is said that the son of the Khan of Khiva, who has received his education in Russia, has adopted Russian customs and manners. There is nothing strange in this. A man naturally adopts the customs and manners of the people among whom he lives. The Russians have really adopted a very shrewd policy for Russianizing, so to speak, the sons of the sirdars in Central Asia. If they succeed in extending their influence in Central Asia at the rate at which they are doing at present, more than half of Asia will ere long be brought under their rule. Undoubtedly, no wise Government should plunge itself into inextricable difficulties by pursuing a wantonly aggressive policy, nor should it unnecessarily contract its boundary. If we have any favourable opportunities of extending our frontier towards Central Asia or in any other directions in future, we should not lose those opportunities.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 1st November says that the administration in Jodhpur has never been in a good condition. The late Maharaja Takht Singh passed his whole time in the pursuit of sensual pleasures. But it is surprising that

The offer of the Maharaja of Jodhpur to place the administration of the State in the hands of the Government of India for four years.

the administration has not improved even under the present Maharaja, who takes a deep interest in the management of the affairs of the State, and it is rumoured that he has asked the Government of India to conduct the administration for four years through its own officers. He is unable to manage the affairs of the State properly, either because his officers and relatives are not under his control, or because he is himself not a good administrator. The placing of the administration in the hands of the Government would be in a way somewhat detrimental to the prestige of the State, but there

is no doubt that if this were done, the condition of the State would be marvellously changed. Looking at the prevailing maladministration the Government might have resolved to interfere, and the Maharaja might have deemed it expedient to anticipate the interference of the Government by voluntarily offering to place the administration in its hands. He has acted wisely in this matter.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 30th October (received on the 3rd November) complains that the committees appointed under Act XX. of 1863 for the management of religious endowments. of 1863 for the management of religious endowments do not generally manage the endowments so well as they ought to do, and therefore urges that the Government should amend the Act in order to provide some efficient check on these committees. The check provided in section 14 is not sufficient. No person can be expected to undergo unnecessarily the trouble and expense of suing a committee if it does not properly manage its trust. Suppose the Muhammadan committee at Agra does not make a proper use of its money, or maintains a larger establishment than is necessary, or does not properly look after the school established by it, is it to be expected that any Musalman of Agra will ever think of suing the committee for these things? The level of a street at Agra was lately lowered by the municipal committee, and therefore the plinths of the shops situated in that street became very high. Almost all the owners of the shops have managed to lower the plinths at a comparatively small cost. But the Muhammadan committee has entirely demolished the shops attached to the Akbari mosque and is going to reconstruct them. The demolition and reconstruction will involve a large expenditure. The *Nasim* is of opinion that the Government should make a local native officer a member of every committee appointed to manage a religious endowment. That officer should of course profess the same religion for the benefit of which the endowment was made. Moreover,

Circulation,
325 copies.

no committee should have the power to incur any expenditure beyond a certain fixed limit without previously obtaining the sanction of the Collector of the district.

Circulation,
490 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 2nd November, referring to Resolution No. 3353 of the Government of India on the further extension

Local self-government.

of the financial decentralization scheme, in which the Supreme Government urges upon Provincial Governments the expediency of developing local self-government, regards this as a step in the right direction. The municipal committees and district committees are at present huge shams. They generally consist of quite incompetent men who say ditto to everything what the President says. Able and public-spirited men do not offer themselves as candidates for the office of member because they do not like to flatter the electors, and because they are afraid, and rightly so, that if they freely expressed their opinion in any matter and did not agree with the President, they would incur his displeasure, and as the President of every committee is the Collector and Magistrate of the district, he can harass any member, with whom he may be displeased, in a variety of ways. The native community is not yet ripe for local self-government, and the Government will have to encounter many difficulties in giving effect to that principle. But these difficulties should not by any means deter the Government from introducing this reform.

One Muhammad Murad Ali of Ajmere has lately been

The jail administration
in India.

contributing long articles to the *Koh-i-Núr* on the administration of jails in India. The writer dwells at length on the different ways and means by which the native jail officials oppress the prisoners, extort money from the relatives of well-to-do prisoners, and give the prisoners food much less in quantity and worse in quality than that sanctioned by Government, and points out in what ways they manage to do all these things without being found out by the Superintendent of the jail.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 1st November publishes Circulation,
425 copies.
 The *Tribune* and Dr. G. W. Leitner. a letter received from Qazi Muhammad Aslam Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Rawal Pindi. In that letter Aslam Khan expresses the same sentiments which he did in his English letter to the *Civil and Military Gazette*. He states in the letter that he did not receive the letter and the draft of the memorial from Dr. Leitner, copies of which were published in the *Tribune* of the 22nd October, and asks the editor of that paper whence he got those copies. He also states that the memorial which has been forwarded to Government in favour of the Panjab University was got up and signed by the people without any prompting or pressure from him or Dr. Leitner. In regard to the memorial against the University, he says that the promoters obtained signatures to it by misrepresentations. They told the people that the object of the Government was to deprive the Panjabis of the means of obtaining English education, in order that they might not be eligible for the higher ranks of the public service. The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* remarks that this shows that the opponents of the Panjab University are not satisfied with making unjust attacks on the University and Dr. Leitner, and have begun to produce disaffection in the minds of the people towards the Government by such misrepresentations. The Government should criminally prosecute them.

The *Sahas* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 22nd Circulation,
275 copies.
 October (received on the 7th November) quotes the remarks made by Sir Charles Metcalfe in favour of the encouragement of education in India at the time when liberty was first granted by the Government of India to the Indian press, and says: It is not our lot to hear such good things in these days. Those days are gone when the administrators were so bent on promoting the welfare of the natives. The present policy of the Government is just the reverse of its former policy. Now efforts are being made on all sides to check the spread of

education among the natives. Mere development of intellectual powers cannot do anything without physical strength. As for instance look at the Bengalis. In spite of all the progress they may make in learning, they cannot do any great good to the country, because they are physically weak. Education has made them good speakers, but they are not now capable of undergoing even as much bodily exertion as they were a hundred years ago. The Panjab was annexed only a short time ago, and in so short a time the manly Panjabis had made so great a progress in Western literature and science that all India had been induced to expect that they would improve the condition of the whole country. But alas ! Heaven wished otherwise. The authorities have resolved in an unhappy moment to apply the axe to the root of higher English education in the Panjab. It is our earnest prayer that Lord Ripon may avert the impending calamity. It would be quite useless on the part of the Panjab University to teach the Oriental languages. An incomplete education is calculated to do more harm than good. The only way to tame ignorant or wild men is to give them high education.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudha* (Benares) of the 31st October publishes the two proclamations that were issued by Mr. F. W. Porter, the Magistrate of Benares, on the 29th October last in connection with the late Id

The measures adopted by the Magistrate of Benares to prevent the occurrence of any riots during the late Id festival.

festival of the Musalmans. One of the proclamations was addressed to the Hindus and the other to the Musalmans. In the former the Magistrate stated that he had heard that some mahajans and shopkeepers of Kunjgali had resolved to shut their shops if the Musalmans sacrificed kine on the day of the approaching Id. As he considered that the closing of shops would undoubtedly lead to riots, he ordered that no person in Kunjgali or any other street in Benares should close his shop, except for some special reason, until the Id had passed, and warned the people that any person who

disobeyed the order would be prosecuted under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code. In the latter proclamation the Magistrate prescribed the following conditions in regard to the sacrifice of kine by Musalmans, and warned them that if any of them acted in opposition to any of those conditions, he would be criminally prosecuted under sections 188 and 298 of the Indian Penal Code:—(1) Every Musalman who desires to kill a cow on the day of the Id (which occurred on the 3rd November) ought to bring a cow and shut her up in his house before the 1st November, 1881, and afterwards ought not to allow her to go out of the house. When he carried her to his house, he ought not to drag her. (2) When a Musalman kills a cow in his house, he ought to do this in such a way that no outsider may know what is going on in the house. (3) If any Musalman sends the flesh of the cow sacrificed to his friends, the flesh must be carried in the street in a basket covered with a piece of cloth in such a way that no passer-by may know what there is in the basket.

The editor praises the Magistrate for having adopted these precautionary measures to prevent the occurrence of any riots at Benares, and remarks that about two or three weeks ago the Magistrate sent for some Hindus and Musalmans to his court and warned them against creating any disturbances on the occasion of the Id. It is to be regretted that, in spite of this warning, some ignorant Hindus of Kunjgali determined to close their shops. If they suspected that any Musalmans were disposed to do anything on the day of the Id to wound their feelings, they should have brought the matter to the notice of the Magistrate or the Commissioner. The Musalmans acted very wisely. As soon as they heard of the intention of the Hindus of Kunjgali to close their shops, they called upon the Commissioner and told him what they had heard. On this the Commissioner and the Magistrate at once went to Kunjgali and arrested those persons who had closed their shops, but released them on bail. The Magistrate then also issued the proclamations above referred to.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
490 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore) of the 5th November complains that the new letter-boxes placed at Lahore by the postal authorities are not deep enough, and that therefore any person can easily take out letters from a box. Moreover, there is a small lattice in each box, and some persons throw their letters into this lattice through ignorance. Letters can be taken out of this lattice very easily.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Najm-al-Akhabâr* (Etáwah) of the 1st November, in its local news column, says that there is a metalled road from Etáwah to Farukhabad, and that a large traffic is carried on between the two places by this road. Thousands of maunds of grain, *gúr* (unrefined sugar), sugar, potatoes, and other things, such as bamboos, are brought from Farukhabad to Etáwah for sale every year by this road. All kinds of articles are also imported to Gwalior from Farukhabad by this road. It is rumoured that the Public Works Department will not repair the road in future. It is a matter of surprise and regret that such a useful road should be neglected. We expected that the Government would construct a railroad from Farukhabad to Etáwah. The municipal committee of Etáwah should urge upon the Government the importance of the maintenance of the road in question.

Circulation,
120 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Azim* (Moradabad) of the 31st October states that some men who were going in a carriage from Moradabad to bathe in the Ganges were robbed at a distance of one or two miles from the town at night. The robbers carried away about three hundred rupees worth of property.

Circulation,
225 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Agra Akhabâr* of the 28th October (received on the 2nd November) complains that the people at Agra

The impressment of
water-carriers at Agra.

are at present suffering greatly from a scarcity of water, as all the water-carriers of the town have been seized by the local authorities and are made to water the Viceroy's camp and the roads. A skin of water usually sells at Agra at one *pice*, but now it is not to be had even for four *pice*. The editor says that the impressment of water-carriers is really a source of great inconvenience to the people, and suggests that the municipal committee should construct some water-carts.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore) of the 2nd November complains

Circulation,
490 copies.

The custom on the part of native women at Lahore of bathing naked in the canals.

that both Hindu and Musalman women bathe quite naked in the canals at Lahore. Especially they are to be seen bathing in this way throughout the day near the Sultan's sarai. The municipal committee should put a stop to this nuisance. It would be enough if a constable were placed there with orders not to allow any woman to bathe in the canal in a naked state.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	Octr. 29th	1881.	...
2	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 31st & 4th	Novr. 2nd	...
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khawaja Yusuf Ali,	Novr.	" respectively.	225 copies.
4	<i>Aina-i-Sikandri</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	Octr. 28th	" 2nd	60 "
5	<i>Ain-al-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	Novr. 30th	" 7th	64 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Alan</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	Octr. 8th	" 2nd	140 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 29th & 5th	" 2nd & 8th	1,700 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Faiyaz Beg	Novr. 2nd & 5th	respectively.	80 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi,</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	1st	4th	125 "
10	<i>Akmal-al-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-al-din	" "	6th	80 "
11	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 1st & 5th	3rd & 7th	276 copies (in-cluding 68 co-pies taken by Govt.)
12	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	" 1st	4th	51 copies.
13	<i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i>	Shahjahan-pur.	Urdu	Ditto	Moti Mian	" "	3rd	20 "
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	Octr. 29th	" "	135 "
15	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	Novr. 1st	" 5th	425 copies (in-cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)

16	Arya Darpan	Shabjahan-pur.	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Bakhtawar Singh...	For the month of August.	3rd	420 copies.
17	Ashraf-al-Akhbar	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	Novr. 1st	"	100
18	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Ditto	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Octr. 29th	"	225
19	Dabdaba-i-Sikandri	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 31st	"	410
20	Guldasta-i-Benares,	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Fida Husain	Novr. 1st	"	115
21	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 2nd	"	300
22	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	...	Octr. 30th	"	...
23	Haiyat-i-Jawidani	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Jhabbe Lal	"	"	80
24	Indian Punch	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Noroz Ali Khan	Novr. 1st	"	...
25	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 2nd & 5th	"	188
26	Jalwa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rae Ganeshi Lal	Octr. 16th & 24th	"	50
27	Karnamah	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 31st	"	250
28	Kashi Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleswar Prasad...	Novr. 4th	"	725 copies (in- cluding 370 copies taken by Govt.)
29	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	Octr. 31st	"	350 copies.
30	Khair Khudh-i-Alam	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	Novr. 1st	"	90
31	Khair Khudh-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narain	"	"	...
32	Khair Khudh-i-Oudh,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Khairati Lal	Octr. 31st	"	20
33	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	Novr. 2nd & 5th	"	490 copies (in- cluding 86 copies taken by Govt.)
34	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Jamil-al-din	Octr. 25th	"	365 copies.
35	Maarar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	" 31st	"	100
36	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	Novr. 1st	"	200
37	Mihir-i-Darakhshah,	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Nasrat Ali	Octr. 31st	"	150
38	Mihir-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Weekly	Muhib-ul-lah	"	"	90
39	Mumba-al-Akham	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Khairati Lal	"	"	20
40	Muraqa-i-Tahsib	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Bihari Lal	Novr. 1st	"	125
41	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Baksh	" 2nd	"	32

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
42	Naiyar-i-Azim	.. Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Amjid Ali	1881. Octr. 31st	Novr. 2nd	120 copies.
43	Najmal Akhbar	.. Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Ruh-al-lah Khan	Novr. 1st	"	200 "
44	Nasim-i-Agra	.. Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	Octr. 30th	3rd	325 "
45	Nasim-i-Hind	.. Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ambika Prasad	" 25th & 1st Novr.	"	106 "
46	Nar Afshan	.. Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	Novr. 3rd	5th	700 "
47	Nar-al-Anwar	.. Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 5th	6th	337 "
48	Nusrat-al-Akhbar	.. Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Nasrat Ali	Octr. 31st	4th	80 "
49	Nusrat-ul-Islam	.. Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	"	50 "
50	Oudh Akhbar	.. Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	Novr. 1st to 8th	" 2nd to 8th respectively.	715 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
51	Oudh Punch	.. Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	1st	6th	600 copies.
52	Panjabi Akhbar	.. Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	Octr. 26th & 29th	3rd	300 "
53	Patiala Akhbar	.. Patiala	Ditto	Weekly	Rikhi Kesh	" 31st	4th	300 "
54	Prince of Wales Gazette.	.. Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Rae Ganeshi Lal	" 20th	"	50 "
55	Rafsh-i-Am	.. Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	30th	"	600 "
56	Rahbar-i-Hind	.. Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 31st & 3rd Novr.	" 3rd & 5th respectively.	517 "
57	Safir-i-Hind	.. Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaqi Das	31st	3rd	150 "
58	Sahas	.. Allahabad,	Bengali	Weekly	Rajni Kant Basu	" 22nd & 5th Novr.	7th	275 "
59	Said-ul-Akhbar	.. Budawn	Urdu	Ditto	Afzal Ali	" 27th	5th	75 "

60	Seijan Ktr's Sudha- kar.	Udaipur ... Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	...	31st	...	4th	...	225	...
61	Shafah-al-Sudur	Lahore ... Arabic	Monthly	Maulvi Faizal Hasan.	...	Augt. 15th	...	8th
62	Shola-i-Tar	Cawnpore, Urdu	Weekly	Haider Ali	...	Novr. 1st	...	3rd	...	325	...
63	Victoria Paper	Sialkot ... Ditto	Tri-monthly	Gyan Chand	...	Octr. 29th & 31st	...	4th	...	900	...
64	Vritt Dhara	Dhar ... Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	...	31st	...	5th	...	125	...

ALLAHABAD,
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Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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